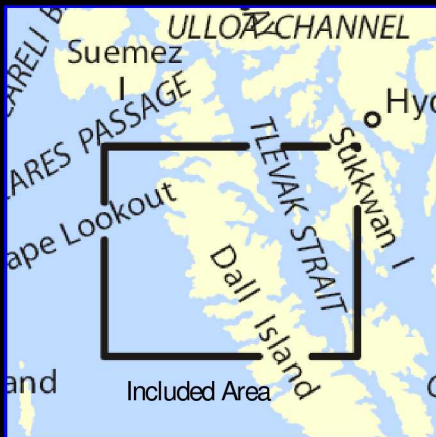


BookletChartTM

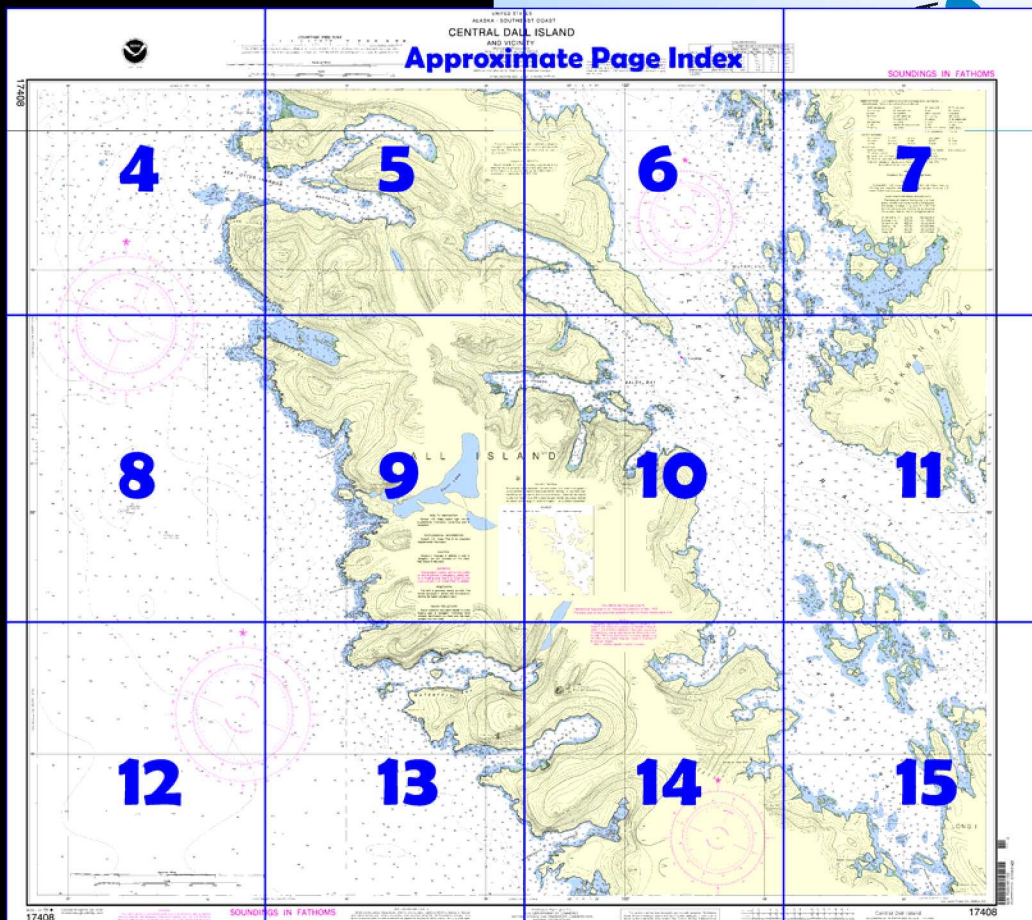
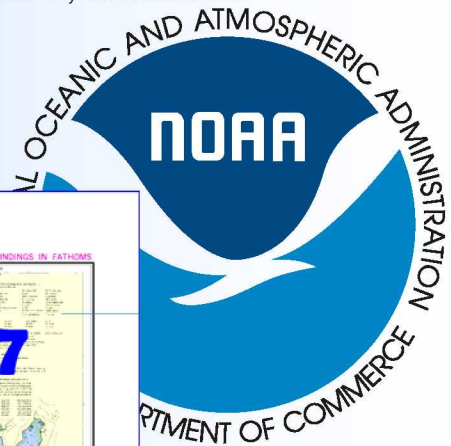
Central Dall Island and Vicinity

(NOAA Chart 17408)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(31) **Gooseneck Harbor** (54°53'N., 133°03'W.), about 4 miles NW of the NW entrance point to Port Bazan (chart 17409), is identified by a black rock, 65 feet high, close S of the entrance. The upper half of the harbor is mostly obstructed by bare rocks and ledges, and the head is especially foul.

(32) **Gold Harbor**, about 2 miles NW of Gooseneck Harbor, is reported clear in midchannel. About 2.6 miles from the

entrance and about 0.6 mile NW of the N shore are **Twin Peaks** about 500 yards apart.

(34) **Waterfall Bay** is about 4.5 miles NW of Gooseneck Harbor. The entrance is distinguished by a bold, bare point on the SE side and **Gourd Island**, a wooded islet in the middle.

(38) **Cape Augustine** (54°57.0'N., 133°09.8 'W.), at the NW side of the entrance to Waterfall Bay, has several bare black rocks close-to.

(39) **Augustine Bay** is a small bay N of Cape Augustine. Kelp and rocks extend offshore; depths of 8 to 16 fathoms are found near the center of the bay.

(42) **Devil Lake** empties to the N of **Devil Island**, about 0.8 mile to the N of Camp Cove.

(43) **Fisherman Cove** is about 4.5 miles N from Cape Augustine.

(44) **Sakie Bay** is about 7.5 miles NNW from Cape Augustine. Rocks and reefs extend 0.6 mile offshore in a WSW direction from **Sakie Point**, the S point of the entrance. The outermost rock is 20 feet high. **Table Rock** is the most prominent of the rocks that extend about 320 yards off the N shore at the entrance.

(45) **Middle Island** is near the center of the bay.

(46) **Cape Lookout** (55°06'N., 133°14'W.) is a prominent headland about 2 miles N of Sakie Bay. From the cape, extending in a SE direction, are four prominent peaks. **Cone Mountain**, 0.6 mile from the extremity of the cape, is a symmetrical, timbered cone. **Bear Mountain**, 1.4 miles from the cape, is round topped, and timbered to an elevation of 1,800 feet. **Thunder Mountain**, the highest peak on Dall Island, 2.8 miles from the cape, has a bare, rugged summit.

(48) **Sea Otter Harbor** on the N side of Cape Lookout divides into two branches about 1.4 miles from the entrance.

(49) **Entrance Island**, a prominent rock, is 0.6 mile NW of Cape Lookout and a little to the S of the middle of the entrance to Sea Otter Harbor.

(50) **Juel Point**, the headland on the N side of Sea Otter Harbor, is rugged and rocky.

(51) **Clear Point** is the W extremity of the headland that divides the bay into two arms. To the S of this point is **Nellag Island**, with off-lying rocks close-to that extend in a W direction.

(53) **Hook Arm**, the N arm of Sea Otter Harbor, is well protected from wind and sea.

(54) **Camp Island**, small and rocky, is close to the W shore of Hook Arm, about 0.5 mile N of Clear Point.

(55) **Channel Island**, separated by a very narrow passage from the W shore of Hook Arm about 0.8 mile N of Clear Point, is wooded. **Low Rock** and a rock awash close E are 200 yards off the S shore of Channel Island.

(58) **Manhattan Arm**, the SE branch of Sea Otter Harbor, is exposed to the force of the wind and sea and is too deep for secure anchorage.

(179) **Channel Islands** (54°52.9'N., 132°49.4'W.), near midchannel in Kaigani Strait and about 0.6 mile NW of Mission Cove, are two wooded islands joined by a bare spit.

(180) **Ham Cove**, on the W side of Kaigani Strait, about 0.8 mile W of Channel Islands, has a very narrow entrance and can be entered only by small craft.

(181) **Pond Rock**, which uncovers 4 feet and marked by kelp, is 0.5 mile NW of the W end of Channel Islands and 0.5 mile ENE of the entrance to Ham Cove. **West Mill Rock** is the easternmost of two islets close to shore about 1 mile NW of Channel Islands.

(182) From the NW end of Long Island, a group of islands and rocks extend about 5 miles NNW, two of the larger ones being **Aston Island** and **Grand Island**.

(183) **Square Island** (54°58.2'N., 132°53.5'W.), so called from its appearance, is about 0.8 mile W of Grand Island and is the westernmost of a group of rocks and islets.

(184) **Grace Harbor**, about 3.5 miles NW of Channel Islands, is on the W side of Kaigani Strait, near its N end. When entering, give **Luke Point** (54°55.8'N., 132°53.7'W.), the N point at the entrance, a berth of over 0.2 mile to avoid the rocks that extend SE from that point, and then stand in for the inner bay or basin in midchannel.

(185) **Vesta Bay**, 1.5 miles N of Grace Harbor, is entered between Luke Point on the S and **Vesta Point** on the N. **Bushy Island**, small and wooded, is close to the headland between Vesta Bay and Rose Inlet.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 05/04
Corrected through LNM May 18/04

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 55°00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report oil spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodetic Services with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 1.258" southward and 5.946" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)			
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand
			so soft
			Sh shells
			sy sticky
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
ZL Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(Z) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — —			

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

TIDAL INFORMATION

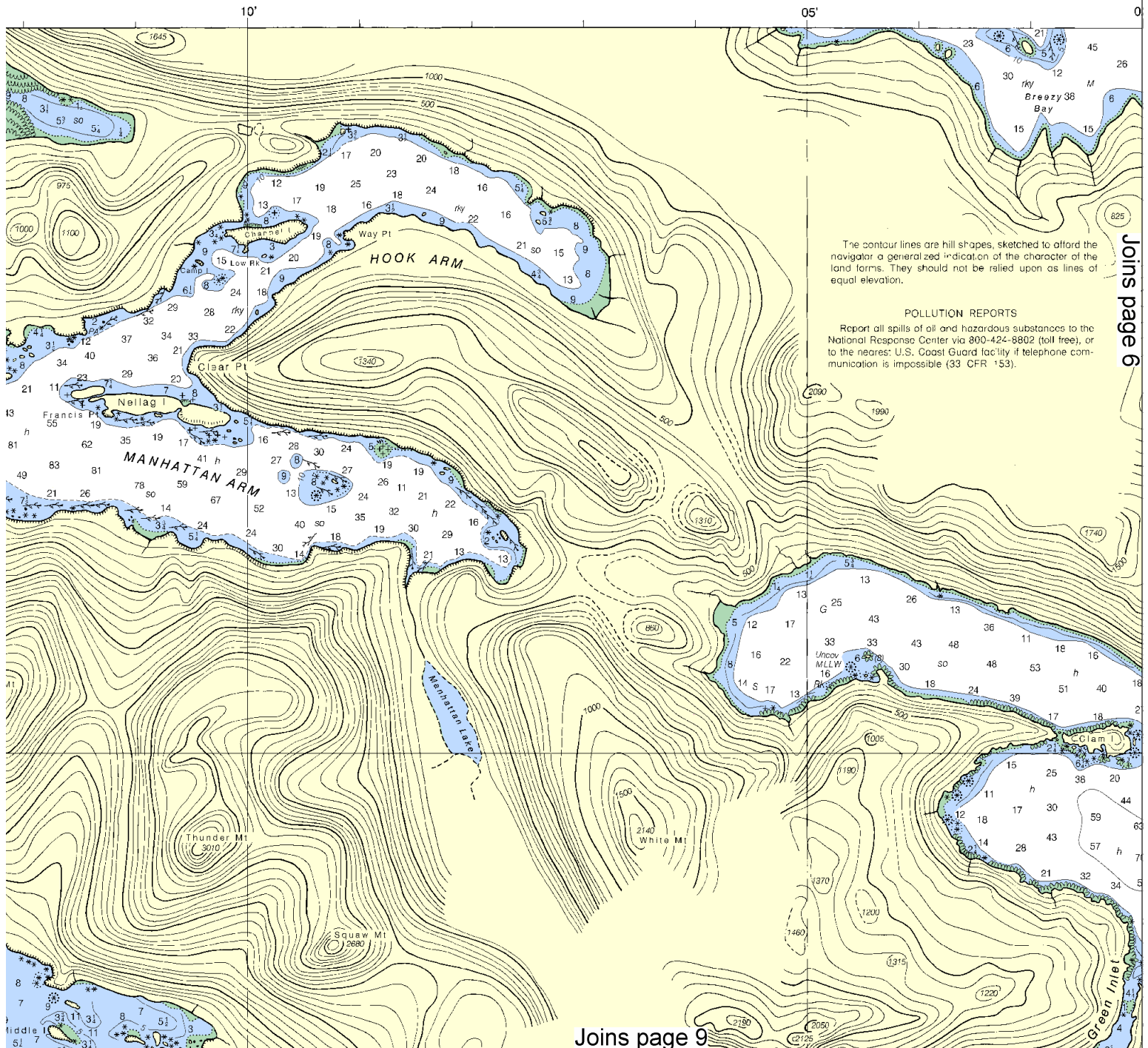
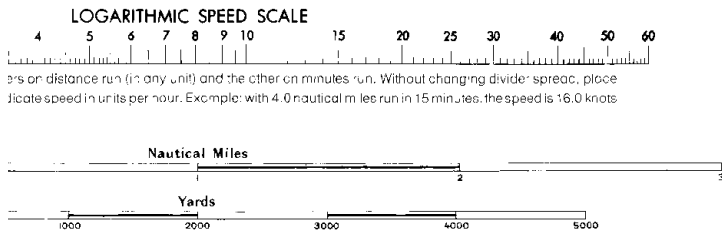
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Sakie Bay	(55°04'N/ 133°12'W)	10.3	9.4	1.4	-4.0
Gooseneck Harbor	(54°53'N/ 133°00'W)	10.7	9.9	1.4	-4.0
View Cove	(55°05'N/ 133°01'W)	12.7	11.9	1.4	-4.0
Rose Inlet	(54°57'N/ 132°59'W)	12.6	11.9	1.4	-4.0
Kasook Inlet	(55°01'N/ 132°47'W)	12.6	11.9	1.4	-4.0
(Jan 2004)					

CENTRAL DALL ISLAND AND VICINITY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 55°00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly C&GS 8148, 1st Ed., July 1924 C-1944-627 KAPP 2727



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

UNITED STATES
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST
PEARL DALL ISLAND
AND VICINITY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 55°00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly C&GS 8148, 1st Ed., July 1924 C-1944-627 KAPP 2727

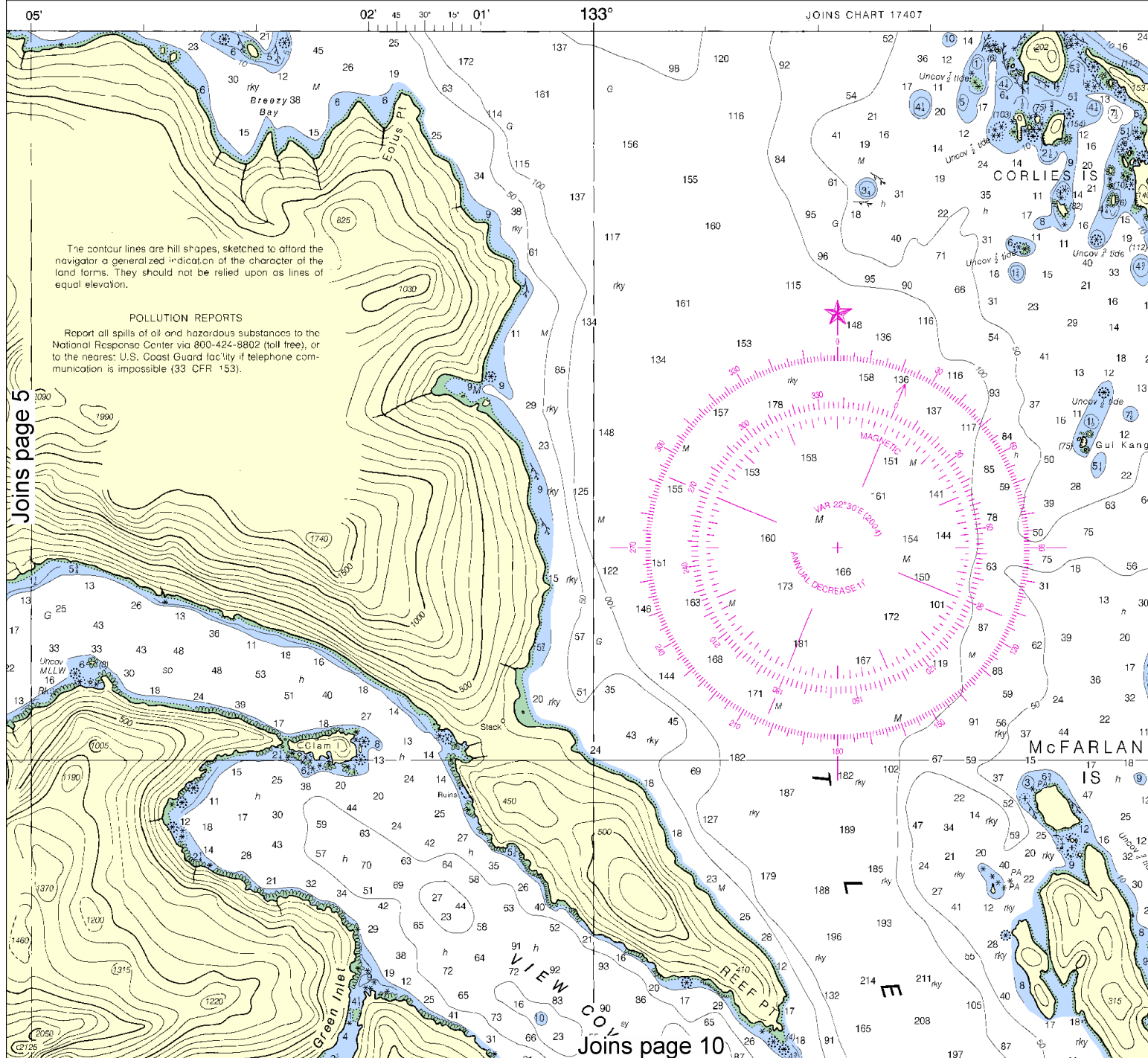
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of ".258" southward and 5.946" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

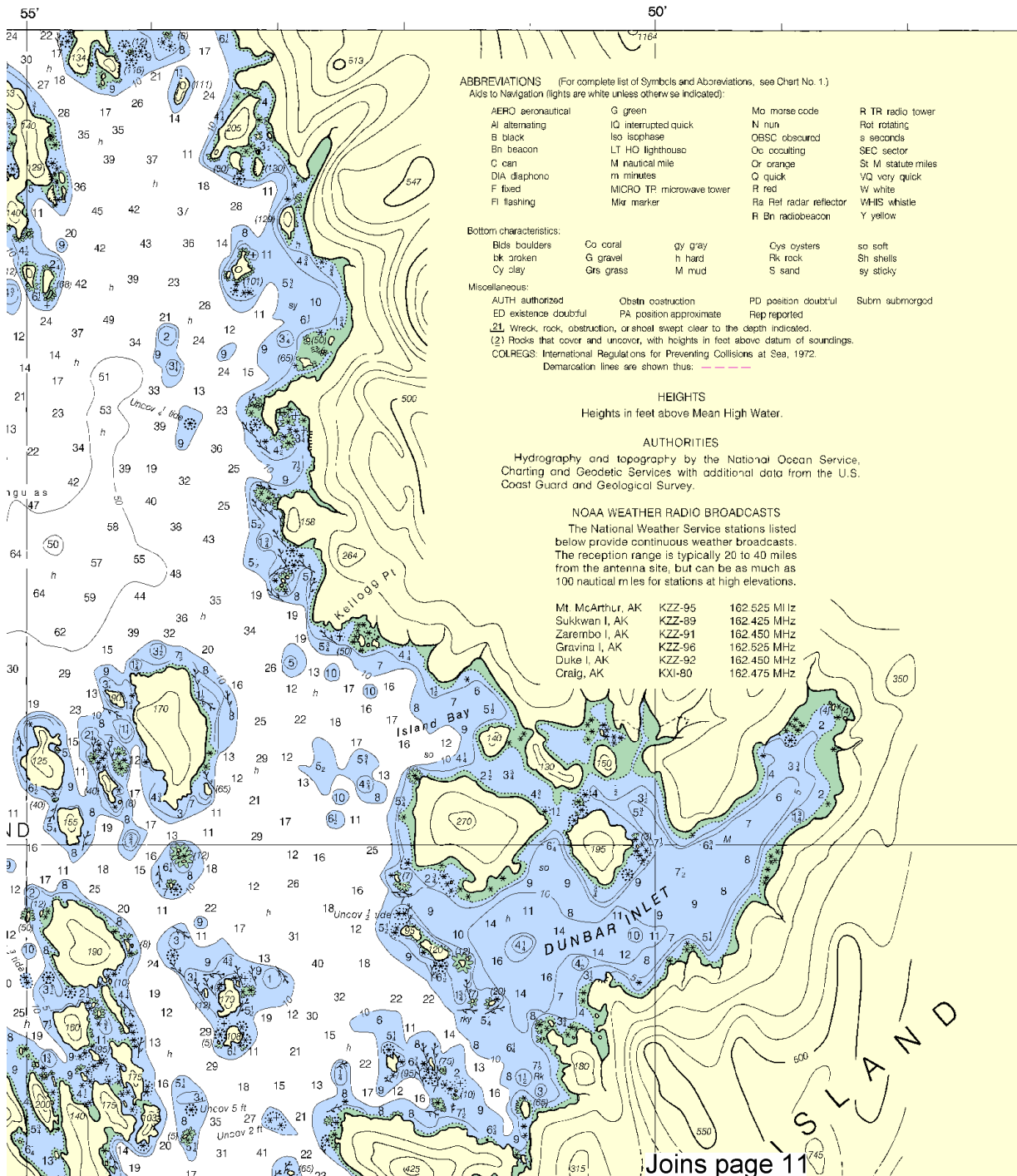
Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum	
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water
Sakie Bay	(55°04'N/133°12'W)	10.3	9.4
Gooseneck Harbor	(55°53'N/133°00'W)	10.7	9.9
View Cove	(55°05'N/133°01'W)	12.7	11.9
Rose Inlet	(54°57'N/132°59'W)	12.6	11.9
Kasook Inlet	(55°01'N/132°47'W)	12.6	11.9

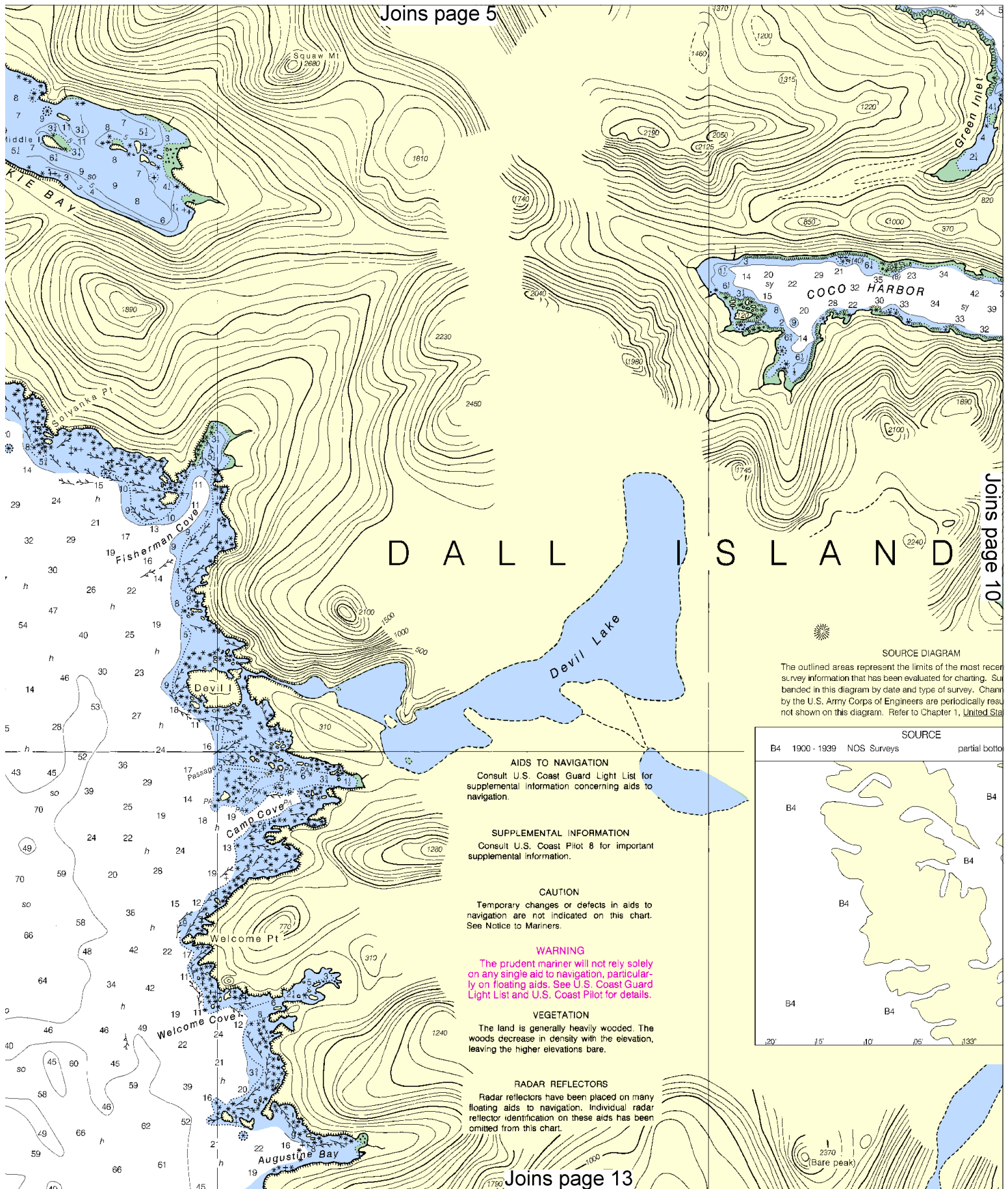
(Jan 2004)



Datum of soundings (MLLW):		
Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	
feet	feet	
1.4	-4.0	
1.4	-4.0	
1.4	-4.0	
1.4	-1.0	
1.4	-1.0	

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS





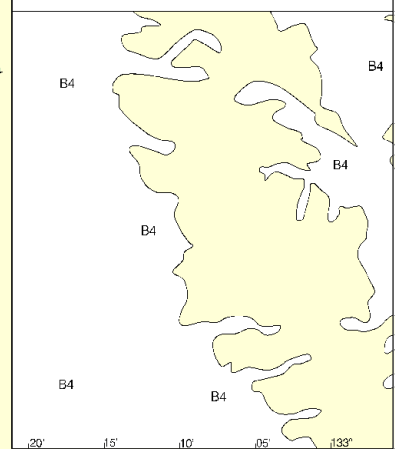
DALL ISLAND

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Sub-banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Charted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom



AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation, leaving the higher elevations bare.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Joins page 9

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained from the 17th Coast Guard District.

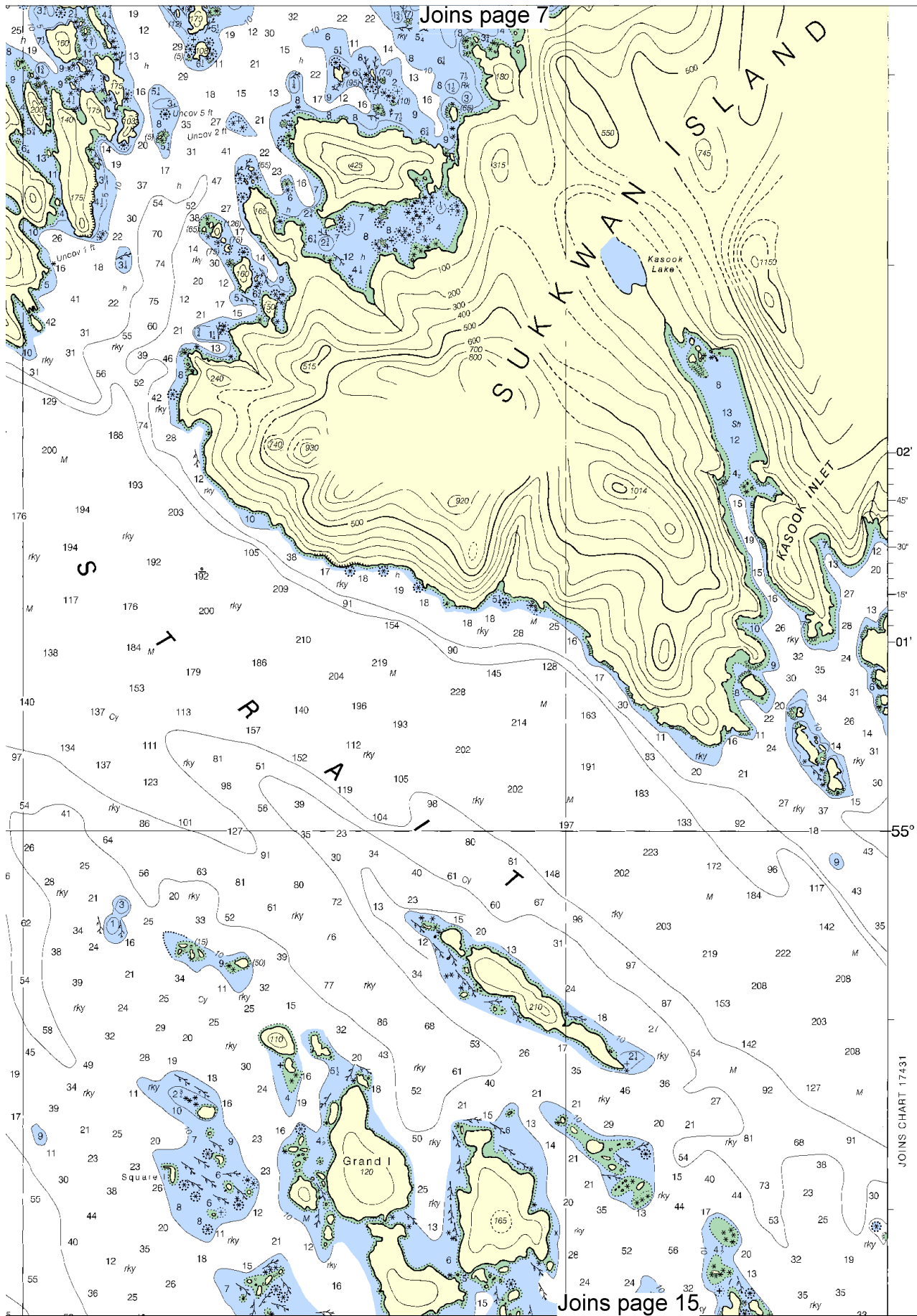
10



~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

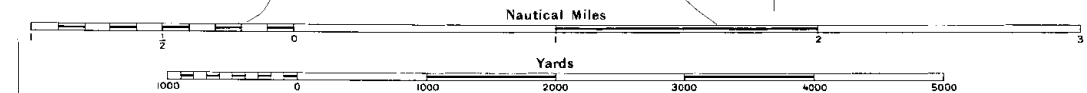




Joins page 8

CONTINUED ON CHART 14700

55°



8th Ed., Jun. /04 ■
17408

Corrected through NM Jun. 05/04
Corrected through LNM May 18/04

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN

12

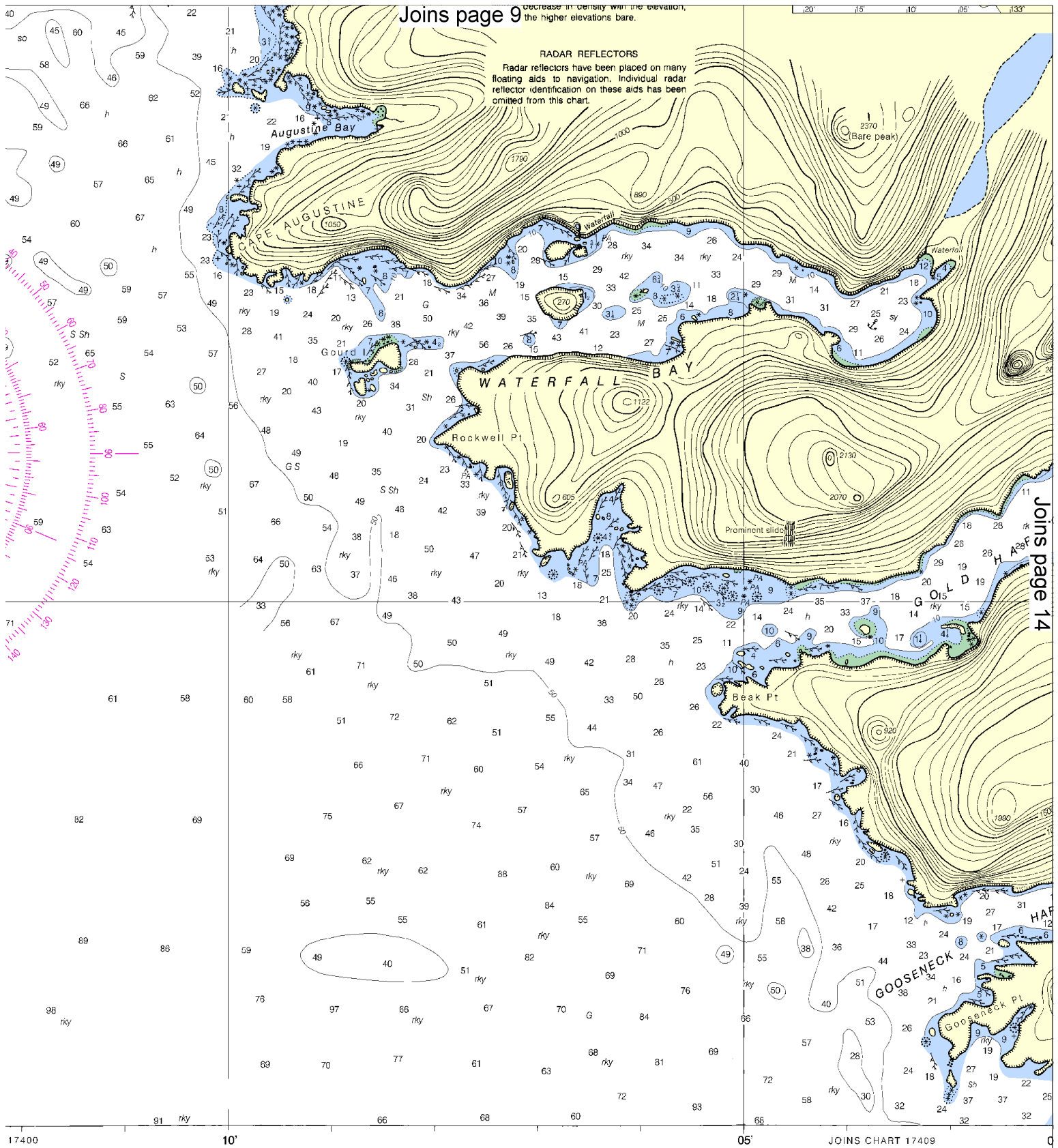


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 9 decrease in density with the elevation, the higher elevations bare.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Joins page 14

N FATHOMS

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

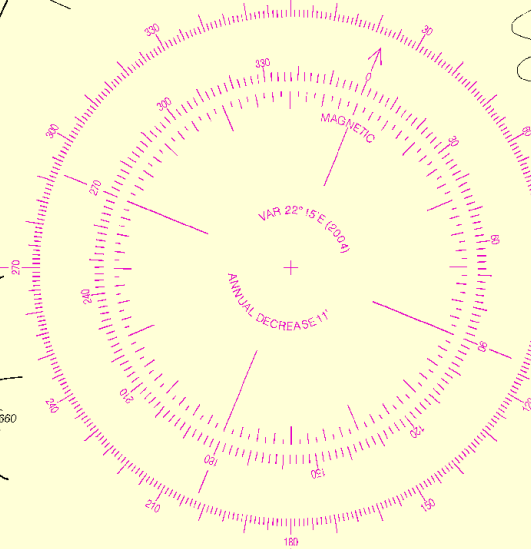
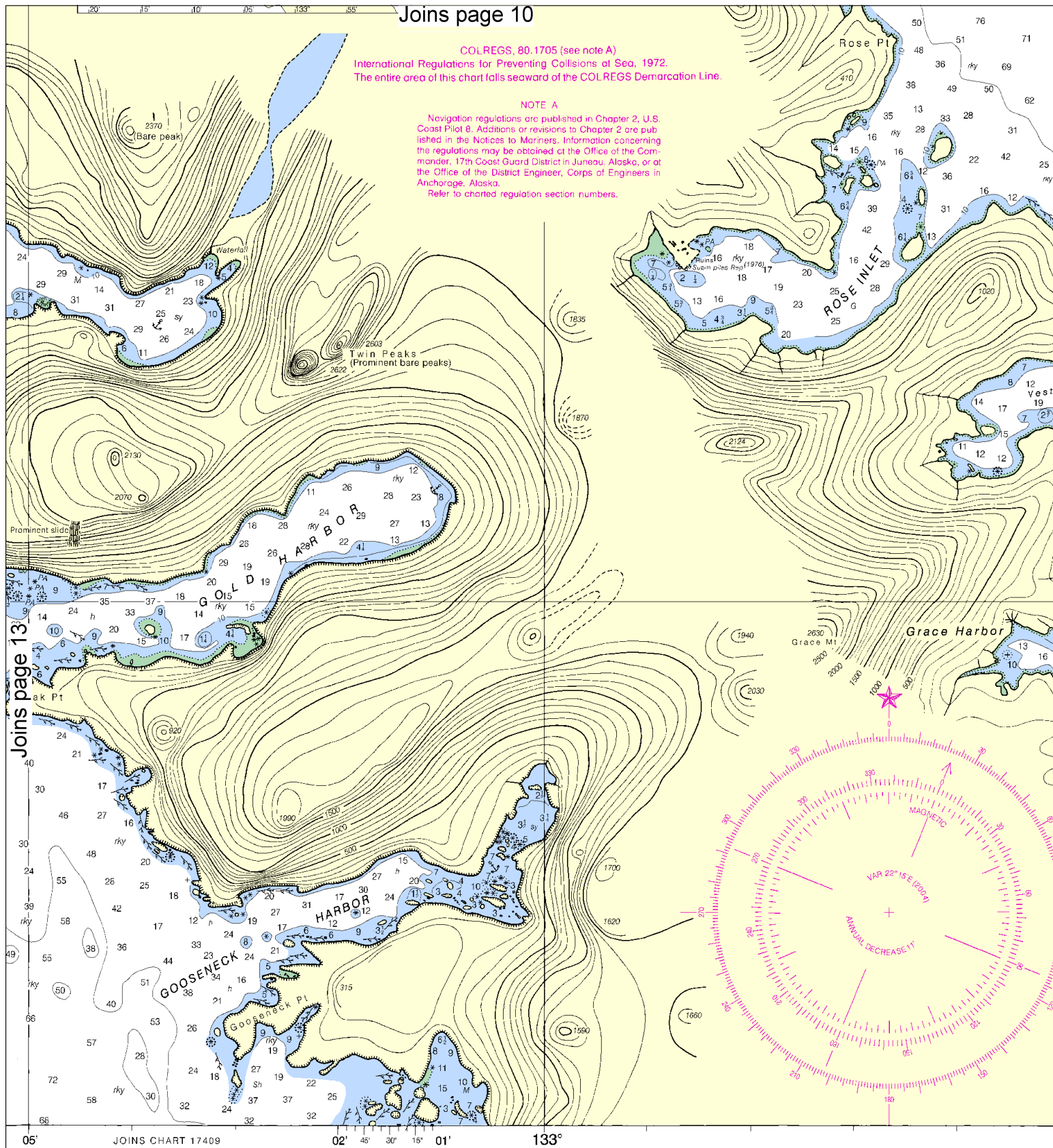
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Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2 3

14

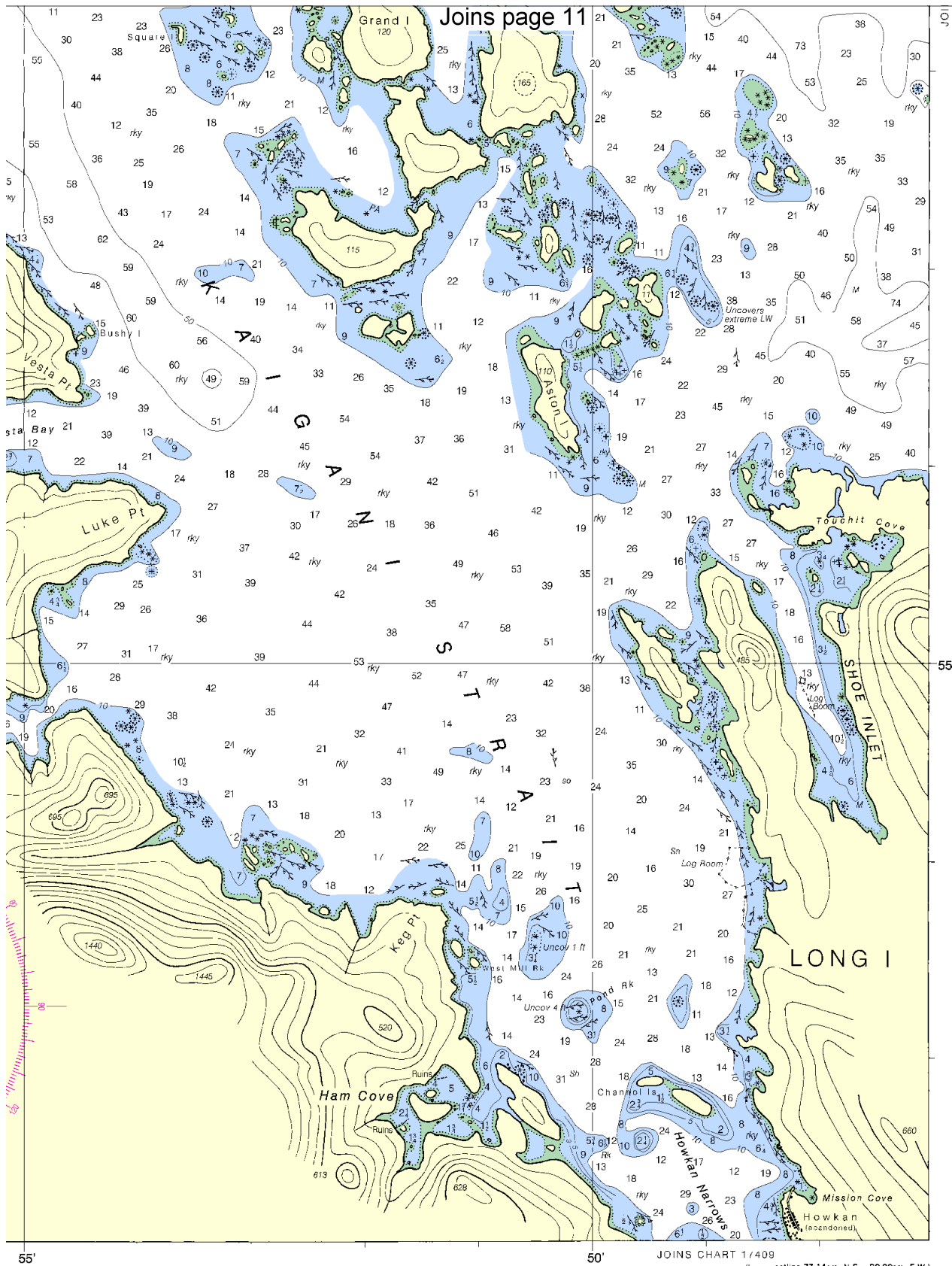


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





ED. NO. 8
 NSN 7642014011455
 NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17408

Central Dall Island
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS-SCALE 1:40,000

17408

15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.